

medical community with dozens of articles published in both English and Spanish medical journals. He has also shared his wealth of knowledge and tremendous insight with his peers by addressing numerous medical conventions on a wide variety of subjects.

Dr. Beato's dedication and support extends beyond the medical community and has long been a strong advocate for his community and activist for South Florida. Dr. Beato has also stood firm in the face of brutality and oppression as a staunch and vocal opponent of Fidel Castro and his tyrannical reign in Cuba.

I wish Dr. Beato an early happy 90th birthday and that he has many more happy returns. I would also like to offer many congratulations on his numerous accomplishments throughout his lifetime and his contribution and service to his community. I offer my best wishes to Dr. Beato in all his future endeavors and thank him for over 60 years of service to the medical community.

TRIBUTE TO SIMON GREEN
WOODARD OF WASHINGTON, DC

HON. KENDRICK B. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2006

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sorrow that Mr. RYAN of Ohio and I rise to pay tribute to the late Simon Green Woodard, a dedicated public servant devoted to his family, religion, community, and country. Mr. Woodard is the father of Kimberly Annette Woodard of Washington, DC. We mourn alongside Kimberly in this time of family sorrow.

Simon Green Woodard was born on March 3, 1943, to the late Charles and late Ida Harrington Woodard in Columbia, South Carolina. He was educated in the public schools of Richland County District One in Columbia, and after graduating from Booker T. Washington High School, he served in the United States Navy for 4 years.

Mr. Woodard moved to Washington, DC, in 1963. He received a B.A. in public management from the University of the District of Columbia. He began his 25 years of service in the Federal Government as an entry level contract specialist with the National Aeronautics Space Administration, NASA. Following his time at NASA, Simon worked for the National Science Foundation. At the time he retired from the Federal Government, Simon served as a Procurement Executive at the Corporation for National and Community Service, AmeriCorps. Simon's "retirement" lasted less than a week and in April 2003 he joined the Washington Convention Center as manager of the Contracts and Procurement Services Department.

Mr. Woodard was a man of faith who dedicated his life to Jehovah's Witnesses. He attended the Ft. Chaplin Park North Congregation for more than 20 years and for the past 3 years, belonged to the Mt. Pleasant Congregation.

Mr. Woodard was the loyal and loving husband of Iris Woodard. They wed on September 23, 1972. Together they had one

daughter, Kimberly Annette Woodard; and two sons, Lamar Simon Woodard of Champaign, Illinois, and Mark Christopher Woodard of Washington, DC.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Woodard was loved and admired by his family and friends. He will be sorely missed. We offer our sincere condolences to his family and all who were touched by his kindness and service.

THE CAMPUS FIRE SAFETY RIGHT
TO KNOW ACT

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2006

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, in March 2006 the Campus Fire Safety Right to Know Act passed the House of Representatives as part of the College Access and Opportunity Act of 2006. This landmark legislation called for colleges and universities across the United States to report vital fire safety information to the U.S. Department of Education so that prospective students and their parents could make informed decisions regarding a fire-safe school based on criteria such as the installation of automatic fire sprinkler systems, automatic fire alarm systems, fire prevention training, and other related factors.

The fact that this legislation passed the House of Representatives was due, in no small part, to the tremendous support provided by leading fire safety organizations. Each of these organizations works tirelessly every day to improve fire safety for our citizens, and their contribution to the passage of this bill was instrumental.

These organizations include: The Center for Campus Fire Safety, the Congressional Fire Services Institute, the International Fire Chiefs Association, the International Code Council, the International Fire Marshals Association, the National Association of State Fire Marshals, the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, the National Fire Protection Association, the National Fire Sprinkler Association, the Society of Fire Protection Engineers, and Underwriters Laboratories.

I want to offer my heartfelt thanks to these associations for their hard work and dedication to the safety of the students of this Nation. They are to be commended for their commitment to the cause of fire safety and for their support in the passage of the Campus Fire Safety Right to Know Act.

I also want to thank my friends on the Education and Workforce Committee who worked to make passage possible. My colleagues Representatives ROB ANDREWS, CAROLYN MCCARTHY, JOE WILSON, Chairman BUCK MCKEON, and former Chairman (and current Majority Leader) JOHN BOEHNER were immensely helpful in passing our amendment in Committee and I am eternally grateful for their support.

Mr. Speaker, I will not stop fighting to enact legislation to ensure a safe school environment for all college and university students. This is the least we can do for the young people of this nation. When we entrust our children to any institution, we expect that they will

be in a safe environment. And we have the right to expect that much.

TRIBUTE TO SHOSHANA SHOUBIN
CARDIN

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2006

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Shoshana Shoubin Cardin, a remarkable woman and Baltimorean who will celebrate her 80th birthday on October 10.

Shoshana Cardin is known to many in this Chamber, and to many presidents and prime ministers throughout the world. She has been a tireless worker for human rights, women's rights, education, Jewish spirituality and culture, and the State of Israel.

As Chairwoman of the Maryland Commission for Women, Shoshana worked with Citicorp to help women understand their economic rights and to initiate the first women's credit "hotline." She also worked with the Maryland Senate to revise rape legislation, and convened the first state conference on battered women, leading to the opening of the House of Ruth, a safe haven for victims of domestic violence. She promoted volunteerism and helped to form and then chaired the Maryland Volunteer Network.

Shoshana was the first woman to become the Chair of the Board of the Associated Jewish Community of Baltimore, the first female President of the Council of Jewish Federations, the first woman Chair of the National Council of Soviet Jewry, NCSJ, the first female Chair of the Council of President of Major American Jewish Organizations, the first female President of the National Center for Learning and Leadership, CLAL, and the first woman to Chair the United Israel Appeal.

Using her position of leadership in the Jewish community, Shoshana brought her courage and wisdom to bear on many major national issues. As Chair of the NCSJ, she succeeded in convincing Soviet President Gorbachev to denounce anti-Semitism as negative antisocial behavior. She met with Presidents Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush, Secretary of State James Baker, Prime Ministers of Israel Shimon Peres, Yitzhak Rabin, Yitzhak Shamir and Ariel Sharon. She served as a Public Member of the U.S. delegation to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Conference, as well as an NGO representative in numerous world conferences promoting human rights.

Currently, Shoshana serves as co-founder and chair of the Shoshana S. Cardin School, Baltimore's first trans-denominational Jewish high school.

I urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring Shoshana Cardin, a woman who has made a difference as a wife, mother, grandmother, volunteer, professional, activist, philanthropist and humanitarian. I hope you will join me in wishing Shoshana Shoubin Cardin the happiest of birthdays and wishes for many more.

THE GUILT-FREE RECORD OF
GEORGE SOROS

HON. MARK E. SOUDER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 28, 2006

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, George Soros is one of the most controversial figures in American politics, and I think it is important for American families to focus on what George Soros has said about himself, what George Soros has said about his objectives, and where George Soros has spent his money to influence public opinion. Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis once wrote that "the best disinfectant is sunshine," and it is in that spirit that I submit "The Guilt-Free Record of George Soros" to be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE GUILT-FREE RECORD OF GEORGE SOROS

"I am basically there to—to make money. I cannot and do not look at the social consequences of—of what I do." George Soros, commenting on being blamed for the financial collapse of Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Japan and Russia. "He can move world financial markets simply by voicing an opinion or destabilize a government by buying and selling its currency . . . [When he saw cracks in the Asia boom, he began selling the currency in Thailand. Traders in Hong Kong followed suit, triggering a financial crisis that plunged much of Asia into a depression. ("George Soros," 60 Minutes interview transcript, December 20, 1998)]

"I don't feel guilty. Because I'm engaged in an amoral activity which is not meant to have anything to do with guilt." George Soros, commenting on his actions in the currency markets. ("George Soros," 60 Minutes interview transcript, December 20, 1998)

Soros Convicted of Insider-Trading, Ordered to Pay \$2.8 million. "George Soros's bid to overturn an insider-trading conviction has been rejected by France's highest appeals court, ending the billionaire's fight to erase a legal stain on his 40-year investing career. The Court of Cassation, the tribunal of last resort in France, ended its review of a March 2005 judgment that Soros broke insider-trading laws when he bought Societe Generale SA shares in 1988 with the knowledge that the bank might be a takeover target. Soros had been ordered to pay back 2.2 million euros (\$2.8 million) in gains." (Gabriele Parussini, "Soros Insider-Trading Conviction Upheld by Paris Appeals Court," Bloomberg, June 14, 2006)

Soros: "No Sense of Guilt" for Confiscating Property from Jews in Nazi-occupied Budapest. "But there was no sense that I shouldn't be there, because that was—well, actually, in a funny way, it's just like in markets—that if I weren't there—of course, I wasn't doing it, but somebody else would . . . be taking it away anyhow . . . whether I was there or not, I was only a spectator, the property was being taken away. So the—I had no role in taking away that property. So I had no sense of guilt." ("George Soros," 60 Minutes interview transcript, December 20, 1998)

Extended quotation from the 60 Minutes transcript follows: "When the Nazis occupied Budapest in 1944, George Soros' father was a successful lawyer. He lived on an island in the Danube and liked to commute to work in a rowboat. But knowing there were problems ahead for the Jews, he decided to split his family up. He bought them forged papers and he bribed a government official to take 14-year-old George Soros in and swear that he

was his Christian godson. But survival carried a heavy price tag. While hundreds of thousands of Hungarian Jews were being shipped off to the death camps, George Soros accompanied his phony godfather on his appointed rounds, confiscating property from the Jews.

(Vintage footage of Jews walking in line; man dragging little boy in line)

KROFT: (Voiceover) These are pictures from 1944 of what happened to George Soros' friends and neighbors.

(Vintage footage of women and men with bags over their shoulders walking; crowd by a train)

KROFT: (Voiceover) You're a Hungarian Jew . . .

Mr. SOROS: (Voiceover) Mm-hmm.

KROFT: (Voiceover) . . . who escaped the Holocaust . . .

(Vintage footage of women walking by train)

Mr. SOROS: (Voiceover) Mm-hmm.

(Vintage footage of people getting on train)

KROFT: (Voiceover) . . . by—by posing as a Christian.

Mr. SOROS: (Voiceover) Right.

(Vintage footage of women helping each other get on train; train door closing with people in boxcar)

KROFT: (Voiceover) And you watched lots of people get shipped off to the death camps.

Mr. SOROS: Right. I was 14 years old. And I would say that that's when my character was made.

KROFT: In what way?

Mr. SOROS: That one should think ahead. One should understand and—and anticipate events and when—one is threatened. It was a tremendous threat of evil. I mean, it was a—a very personal experience of evil.

KROFT: My understanding is that you went out with this protector of yours who swore that you were his adopted godson.

Mr. SOROS: Yes. Yes.

KROFT: Went out, in fact, and helped in the confiscation of property from the Jews.

Mr. SOROS: Yes. That's right. Yes.

KROFT: I mean, that's—that sounds like an experience that would send lots of people to the psychiatric couch for many, many years. Was it difficult?

Mr. SOROS: Not—not at all. Not at all. Maybe as a child you don't—you don't see the connection. But it was—it created no—no problem at all.

KROFT: No feeling of guilt?

Mr. SOROS: No.

KROFT: For example that, "I'm Jewish and here I am, watching these people go. I could just as easily be there. I should be there." None of that?

Mr. SOROS: Well, of course I c—I could be on the other side or I could be the one from whom the thing is being taken away. But there was no sense that I shouldn't be there, because that was—well, actually, in a funny way, it's just like in markets—that if I weren't there—of course, I wasn't doing it, but somebody else would—would be taking it away anyhow. And it was the—whether I was there or not, I was only a spectator, the property was being taken away. So the—I had no role in taking away that property. So I had no sense of guilt." ("George Soros," 60 Minutes interview transcript, December 20, 1998).

Soros Said That President Bush's Statements Remind Him of Nazi Slogans. "'When I hear Bush say, 'You're either with us or against us,' it reminds me of the Germans.' It conjures up memories, he said, of Nazi slogans on the walls, Der Feind Hort mit ('The enemy is listening'). 'My experiences under Nazi and Soviet rule have sensitized me,' he said in a soft Hungarian accent.'" (Laura Blumenfeld, "Soros's Deep Pockets vs.

Bush," The Washington Post, November 11, 2003).

Soros Is the Primary Financier of Left-Wing Causes. Tax records of Soros' Open Society Institute show contributions of: \$4.41 million to the American Civil Liberties Union and its state affiliates; \$500,000 to the Pro-Choice Education Project to launch a (pro-abortion rights) "public education and media strategy;" \$100,000 to Catholics for a Free Choice, an allegedly Catholic group that advocates for abortion rights; \$100,000 to the Death Penalty Information Center, an organization that works against capital punishment; \$100,000 to the Pennsylvania Coalition to Save Lives Now "to support needle exchange programs," \$80,000 over three years to the Gay Straight Alliance Network, to promote "a traveling photo documentary exhibit by lesbian, gay, transgender, queer and questioning youth;" \$35,000 to the Abortion Access Project. (Jeff Johnson, "George Soros" \$30M Welfare Check," CNSNews.com, April 26, 2005).

The Soros Prostitution Agenda. Open Society Institute (OSI), a foundation funded and controlled by George Soros, sued the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) "over requirement that recipients of federal AIDS grants pledge to oppose prostitution. The group would be the second charity to challenge the policy, which AIDS activists say stigmatizes prostitutes and makes it harder to fight the disease." In June 2006, Open Society Institute published a study entitled "Sex Workers Health and Rights: Where is the Funding?" The report highlighted the role of OSI and various Soros foundations, in financing "a large number of sex workers organizations" and attacked the Bush Administration policy for refusing to fund such groups. OSI received at least \$30 million between 1998 and 2003 from the federal government, mostly from the State Department. (Wall Street Journal, September 23, 2005; Open Society Institute webpages, http://www.soros.org/initiatives/health/focus/sharp/news/usaidd_20050923;
http://www.soros.org/initiatives/health/focus/sharp/articles_publications/publications_where_20060719/where.pdf

Soros Called the War on Drugs a "Fantasy" and More Harmful Than Drugs Themselves. "Tilting the balance against the drug warriors side is a short piece by Howard Fineman on the activities of George Soros. The billionaire financier, who calls the drug war 'a fantasy' and says it does more harm to America than drugs themselves, has spent big money pushing his position that we should treat drug abuse as a medical problem, not a criminal one." (Bill Steigerwald, "Newsweek Wants A Drug Debate," Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, January 30, 1997).

Soros Is Major Financier Behind Drug Legalization Groups. In 1994, Soros pledged \$4 million over five years to the Lindesmith Center, a pro-marijuana legalization think-tank that merged with the Drug Policy Foundation to form the Drug Policy Alliance, which supports legalization of marijuana for "medical" purposes, repealing mandatory minimum sentences for drug offenses, ending imprisonment for drug possession. (Neil Hrab, "George Soros' Social Agenda for America," Capital Research Center's Foundation Watch, <http://www.capitalresearch.org/pubs/pdf/x3770435801.pdf>)

Soros Heavily Financed Drug Legalization Efforts For Marijuana. "And the award for best supporting role goes to billionaire George Soros, the Daddy Warbucks of drug legalization. He doesn't reside in either state [Arizona or California], but he bankrolled both efforts. . . . Most money used to buy misleading TV ads for both referenda came from out of state. In Arizona, as of the most